

248-nm Laser Photolysis of CHBr_3 /O-atom Mixtures: Kinetic Evidence for UV CO(A) -Chemiluminescence in the Reaction of Methylidyne Radicals With Atomic Oxygen



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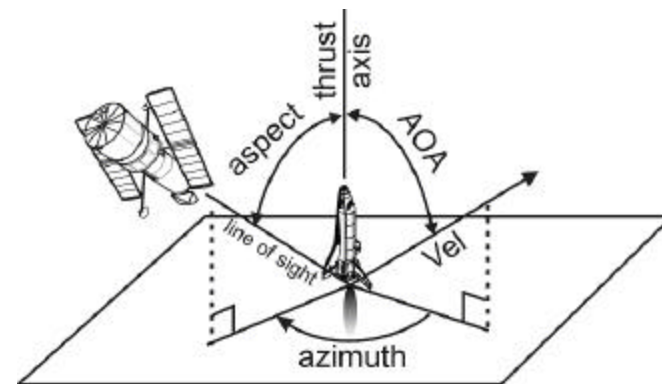
AFRL's Motivation



- **Spacecraft Atmospheric Interactions**
- **Chemiluminescent Combustion Processes**

- **Strong Emissions From:**
 - **$O(^1D)$, $O(^1S)$**
 - **$NH(A)$**
 - **$OH(A)$**
 - **$CO(a)$**
- **Cause of Chemiluminescence:**
 - **Plume-Atmospheric Interactions**
- **Source Chemistry:**
 - **Precursors? & Formation?**
 - **O-atom Reactions**
 - **Other Reactions**

- **Space Experiment**



Observation Platforms

Space Shuttle
Mir Space Station
MSX

Thrusters

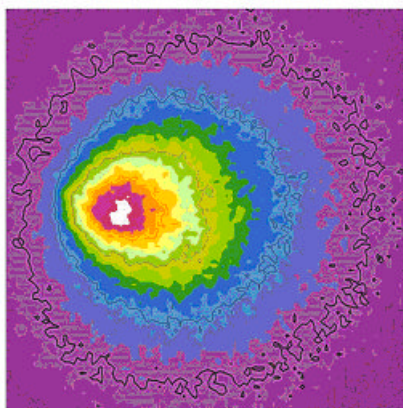
Space Shuttle
Progress-M
Soyuz-TM



UV/Vis Plumes



Radiance Data



\hat{U} Plume Data \hat{U}



Modeling Studies



Laboratory Studies

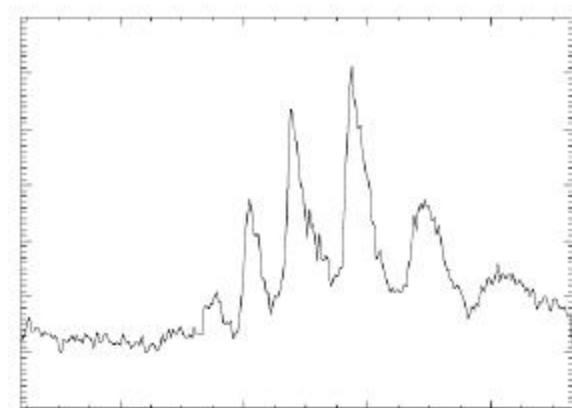


Chemiluminescent Processes



Identify Spacecraft Atmospheric Interactions

Spectral Data



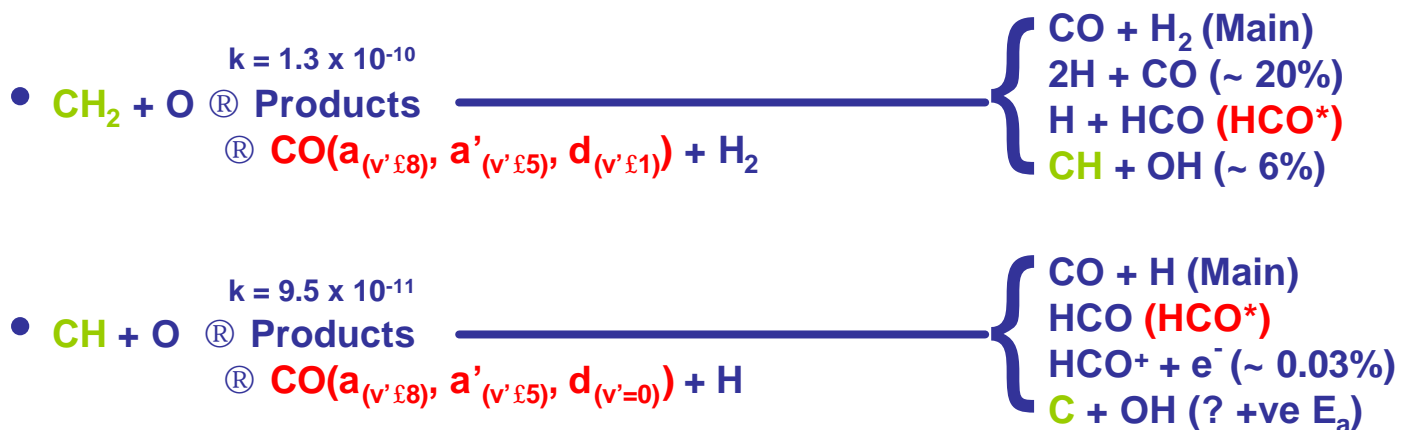


Proposed CO(a) Source Chemistry



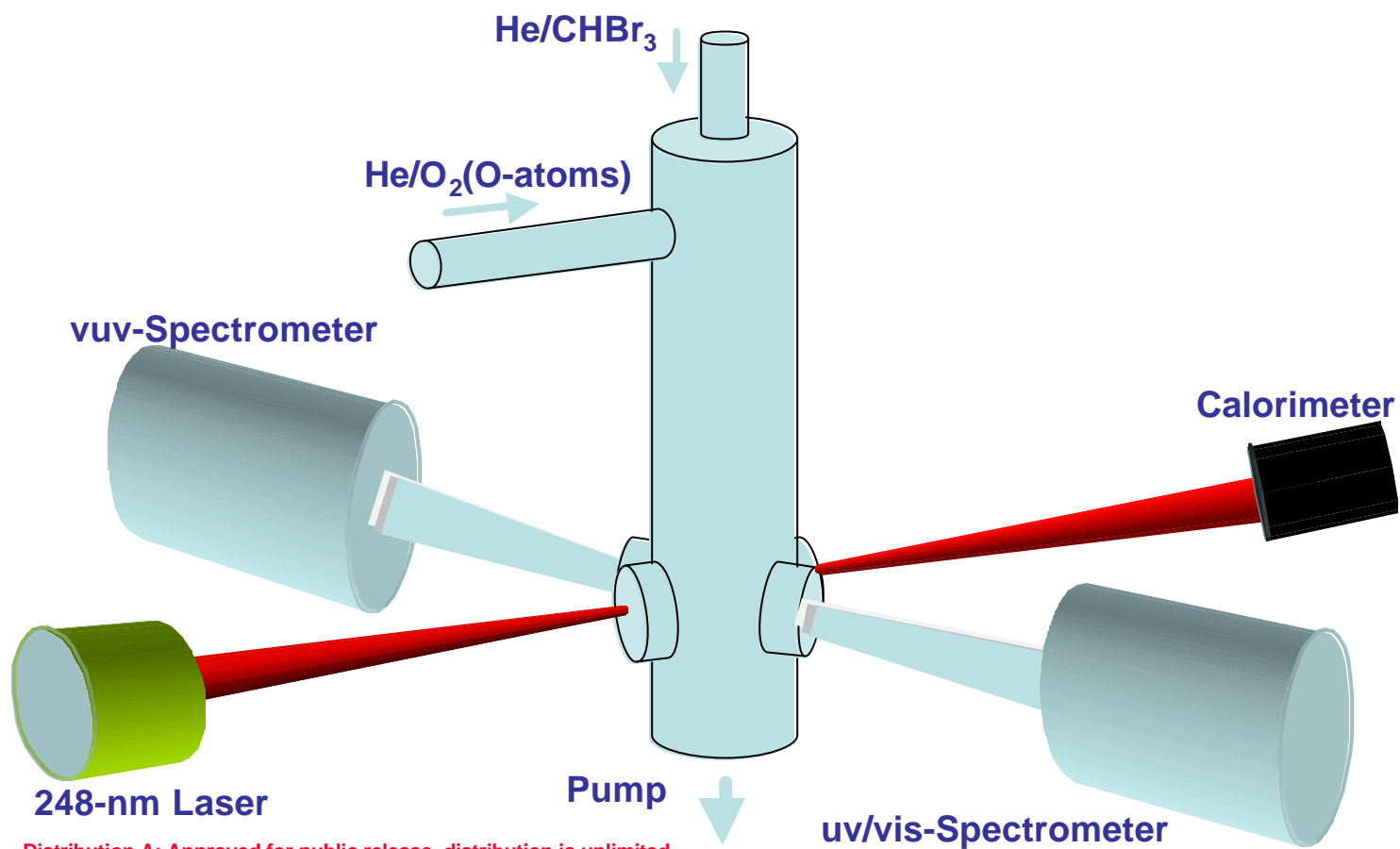
- Unreacted Fuel ® ® Precursor(s)

- Precursor(s) + O ® Products





Apparatus



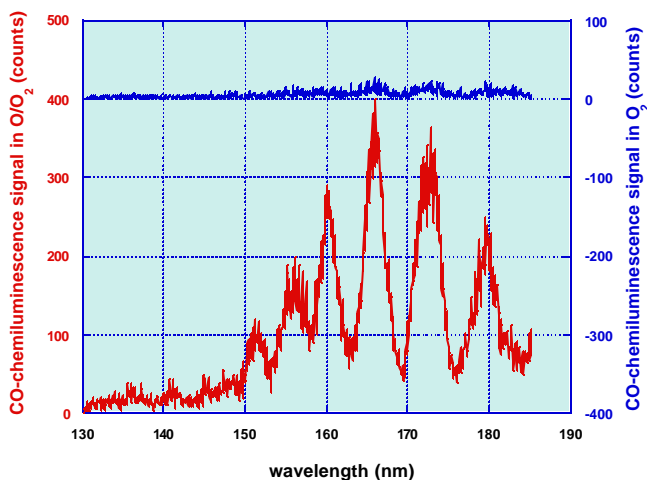
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Comparison of CO & OH-Chemiluminescence

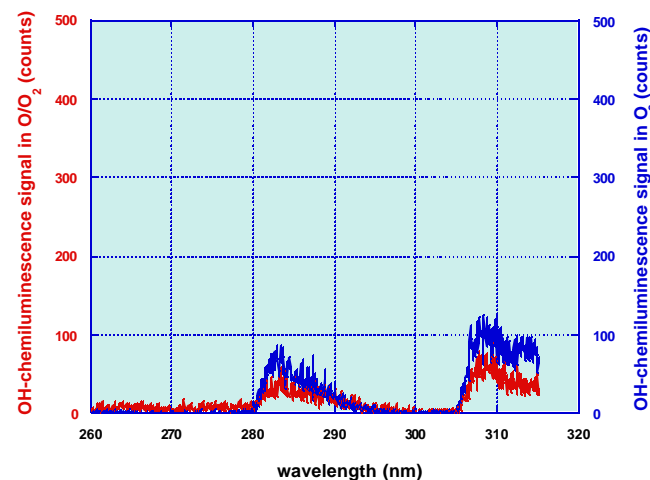


Strong CO(A) Signal in O/O₂

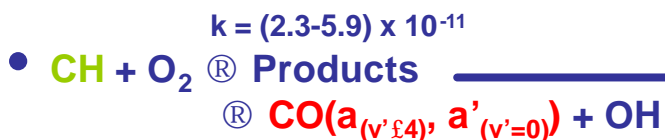


Very Weak CO(A) Signal in O₂ only

Weakened OH(A) Signal in O/O₂



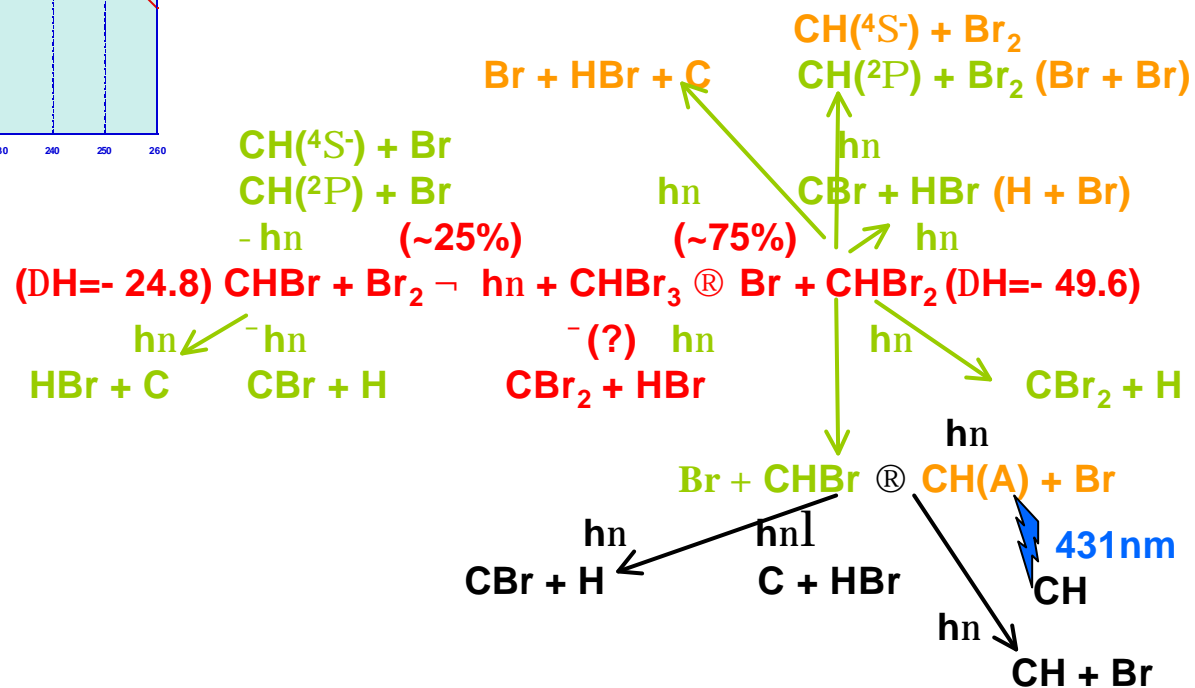
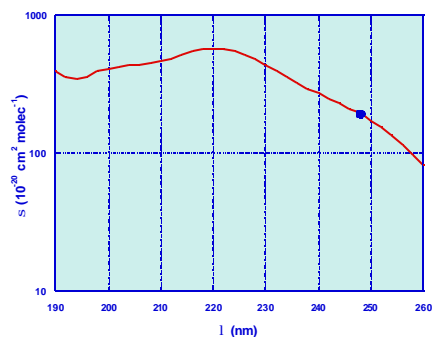
Strong OH(A) Signal in O₂ only



- CO + OH (~ 20%)
- CO₂ + H (~ 30%)
- HCO + O (~ 20%)
- H + CO + O (~ 30%)
- CO + OH(A) (~ 0.48%)**



Bromoform Photolysis





CO(A) Source Reactions



- Chemiluminescence Intensity Varied as (Laser Fluence)²

	$DH^{\circ}_{298K}(\text{kcal mol}^{-1})$
$\text{C}(^3\text{P}) + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) \rightarrow \text{CO}(\text{A}^1\text{P})$	(-71.8)
$\text{CHBr} + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) \rightarrow \text{HBr}(\text{X}^1\text{S}^+) + \text{CO}(\text{A}^1\text{P})$	(+1.3)
$\text{CH} + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) \rightarrow \text{H}(^2\text{S}) + \text{CO}(\text{A}^1\text{P})$	(+9.2)
$\text{CBr} + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) \rightarrow \text{Br}(^2\text{P}_{3/2}) + \text{CO}(\text{A}^1\text{P})$	(+3.8)
$\text{CBr}_2 + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) \rightarrow \text{Br}_2(^1\text{S}^+_g) + \text{CO}(\text{A}^1\text{P})$	(+29.1)

- Diatomics or Triatomics Need to be Internally Excited



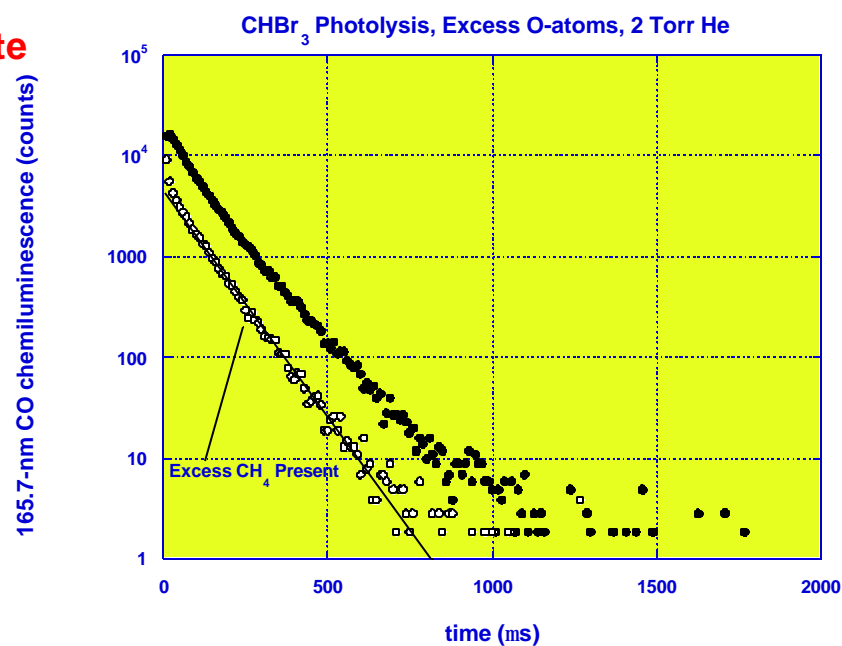
Time Resolved CO(A)-Chemiluminescence



☐ Bimolecular Reaction Rate Coefficients of Added Substrate When CH₄ Present

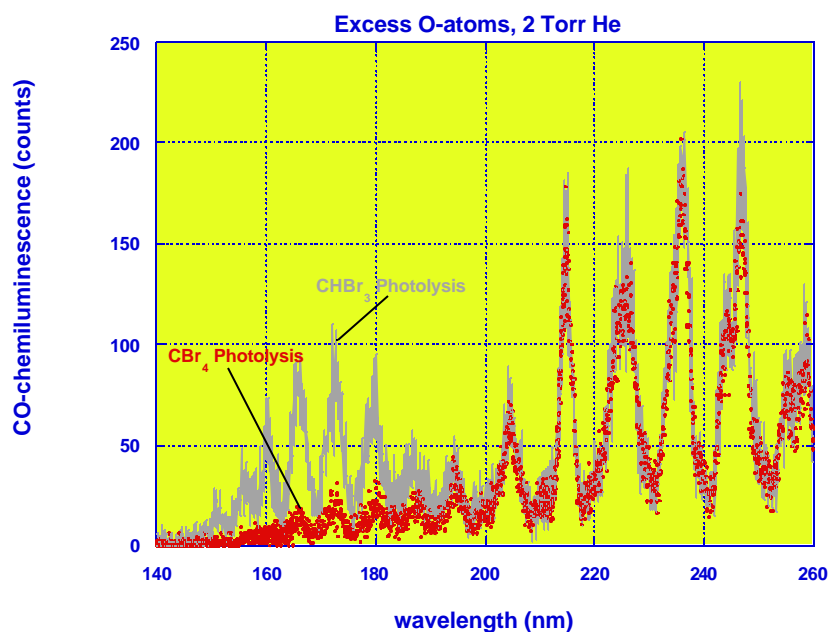
$$\begin{aligned}k_{\text{O}_2} &= (2.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-11} \\k_{\text{N}_2\text{O}} &< 7 \times 10^{-14} \\k_{\text{NO}} &= (3.4 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-11} \\k_{\text{H}_2} &< 2 \times 10^{-13} \\k_{\text{CH}_4} &< 6 \times 10^{-14}\end{aligned}$$

☐ (C + O) Not the Source





CHBr₃ Versus CBr₄ Photolysis



☐ Stronger VUV Signal in CHBr₃ Photolysis

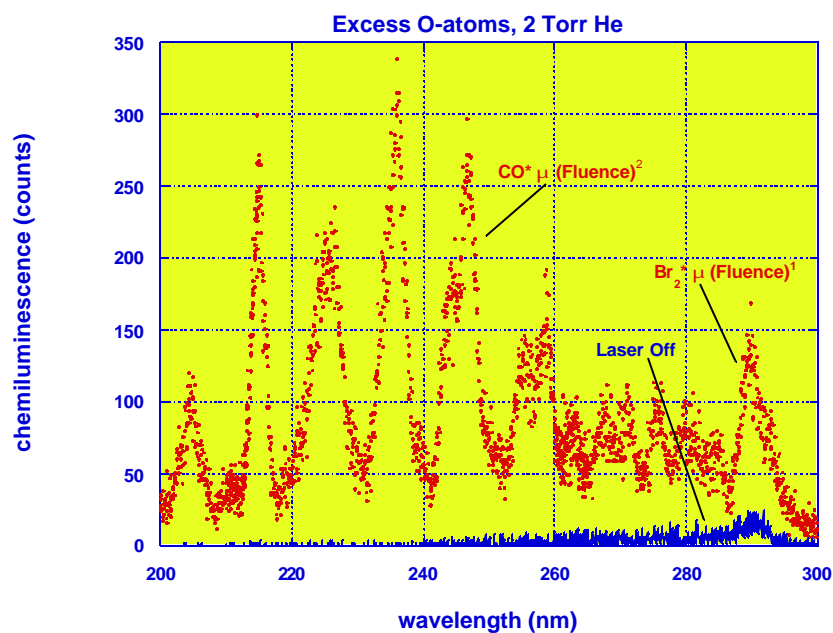
(CH[#] (or CHBr[#]) + O) Important

☐ Signal in CBr₄ Photolysis Varies as (Fluence)²

(CBr₂[#] + O) not Important, Since Br₂^{*} Signal Varies as (Fluence)¹



CBr₄ Photolysis



☐ CBr_2 Formed in
Absence of Photolysis

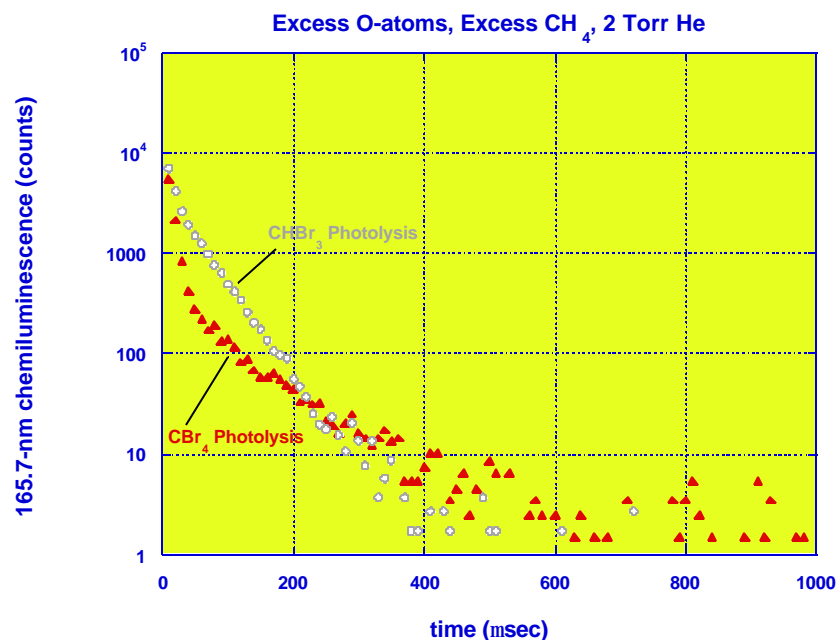
☐ CBr_2 Formed in
Photolysis



$\text{CBr}_2 + \text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}^* + \text{Br}_2$
not Important



CHBr₃ Versus CBr₄ Photolysis



□ CHBr₃
 $k_{O_2} = (2.2 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-11}$

□ CBr₄
 $k_{O_2} = (2.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-12}$

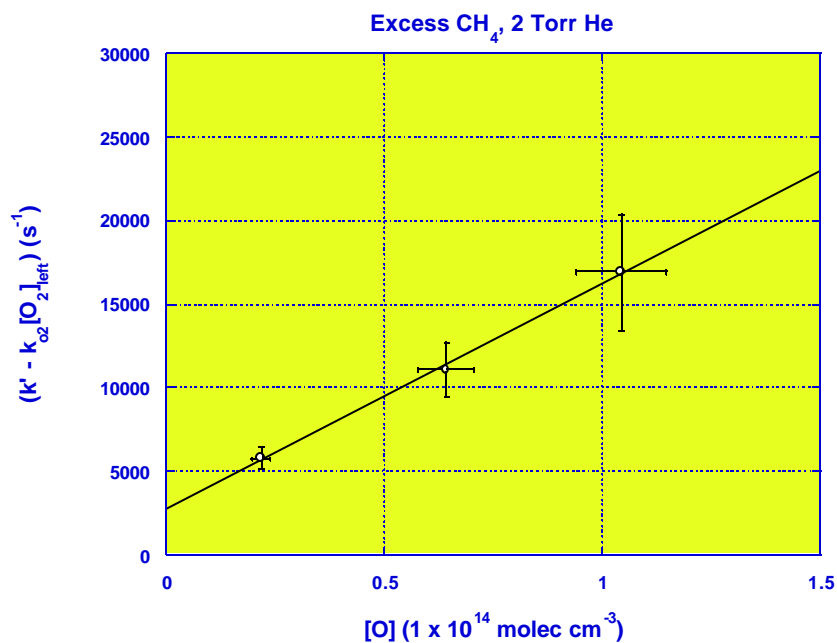
(CBr# + O) Source is not as Important as (CH# + O) in CHBr₃ Photolysis

□ CHBr# has Very Short Lifetime (~ 5 ms) and
 $k_{(CHBr + O_2)} < 2 \times 10^{-14}$

(CHBr# + O) Source not Important in CHBr₃ Photolysis



CH(a⁴S⁻) + O Reaction Rate Coefficient



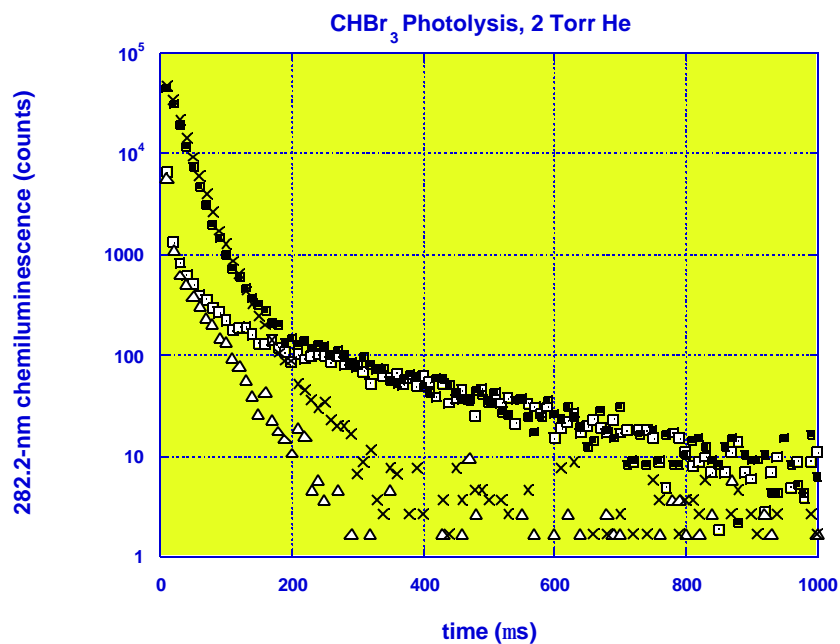
□ $k_{\text{CH(a)} + \text{O}} = (1.35 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{-10}$

Previously:

□ $k_{\text{CH(X)} + \text{O}} = (9.5 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-11}$



282.2-nm Signal



□ Absence of O-atoms

X-trace: (O₂, 8.8 x 10¹⁴)

D-trace: (O₂) + (CH₄, 5.0 x 10¹⁵)

-

CH(X²P) + O₂ ® CO + OH(A)

CH(a⁴S⁻) + O₂ ® CO + OH(A)

□ 5.0 x 10¹³ of O-atoms

• -trace: (O₂, 8.8 x 10¹⁴)

? -trace: (O₂) + (CH₄, 5.0 x 10¹⁵)

-

CBr₂ + O ® CO + Br₂(D)

(CBr₂ + CH₄) Slow Reaction



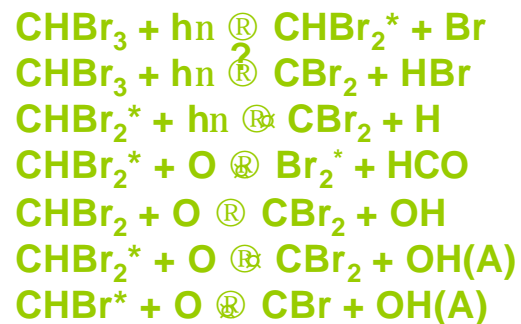
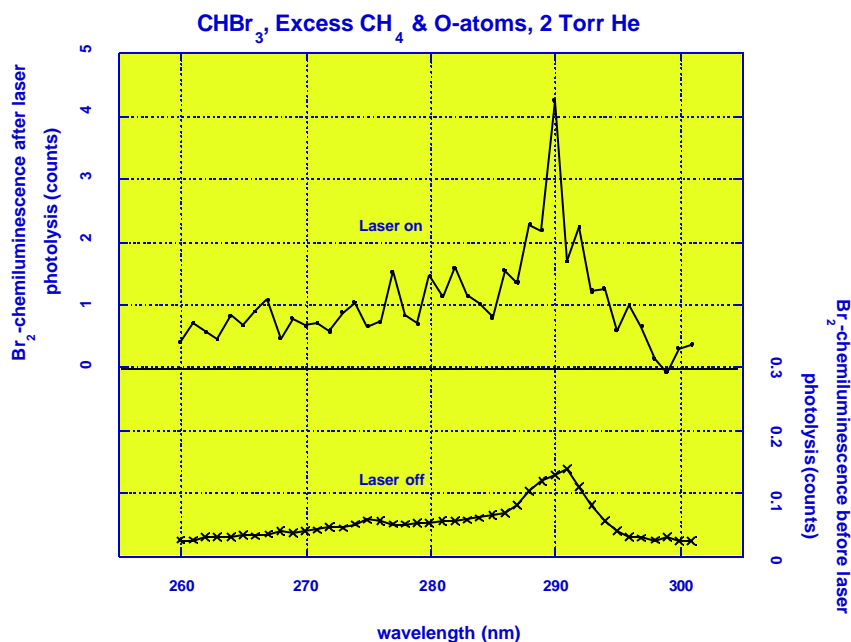
Br₂^{*}-Chemiluminescence



☐ Laser off

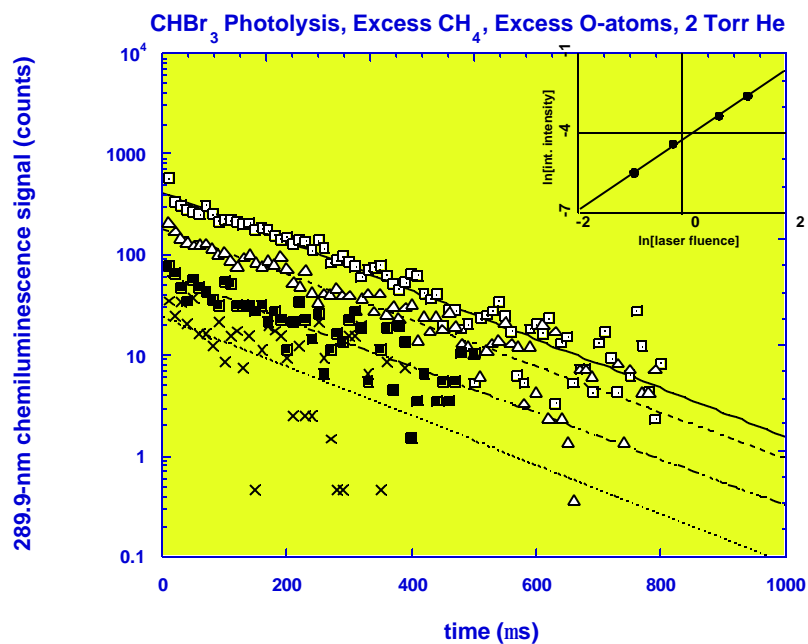


☐ Laser on





Time Resolved Br_2^* -Signal



□ Fast Br_2^* Rise

□ Also:

$$k_{\text{O}_2} < 9 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$k_{\text{CH}_4} < 7 \times 10^{-14}$$

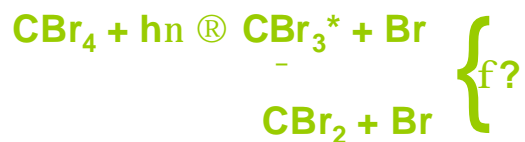
$$k_{\text{O}} = (5.4 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-11}$$



Less Important

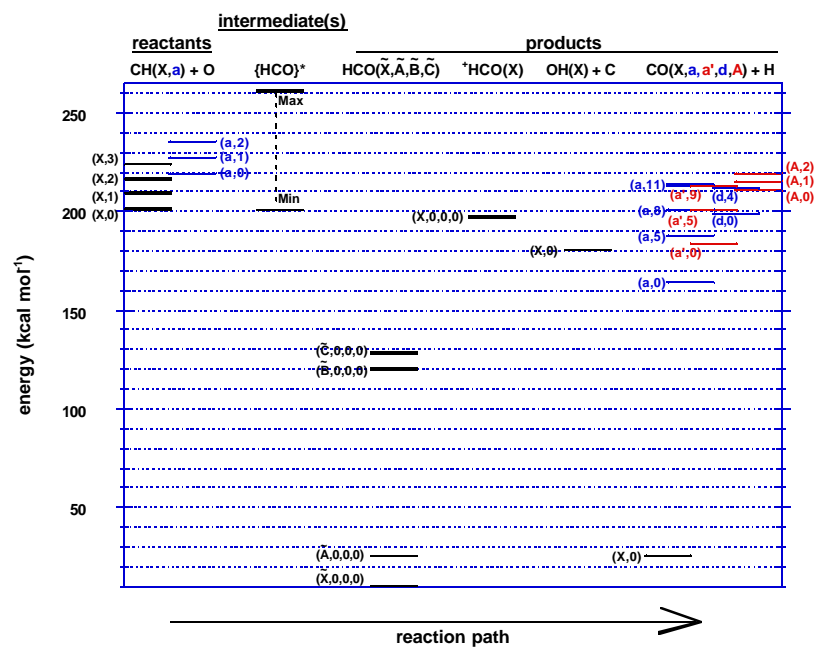


□ Since:





CO* Production Mechanism





Conclusions

• 248-nm Photolysis of CHBr_3 /O-atom Mixtures

Strong Emissions From:

- CO(A) , CO(a)
- OH(A) when O_2 Present
- NH(A) when NO Present
- $\text{Br}_2(\text{D})$

Kinetic & Laser Fluence Trend Analyses of the Chemiluminescence:

- $\text{CH} + \text{O}$
- $\text{CH} + \text{O}_2 (\text{NO})$
- $\text{CBr}_2 + \text{O}$

• 248-nm Photolysis of CBr_4 /O-atom Mixtures

- $\text{CBr} + \text{O}$
- $\text{CBr}_2 + \text{O}$

• Thermospheric O-atoms + Plume Fragments (CH) ® UV Emissions